

actually attacks our sovereignty. The CRS has done a study on the WTO, and they make a statement in this regard. This comes from a report from the Congressional Research Service on 8-25-99. It is very explicit. It says, as a member of the WTO, the United States does commit to act in accordance with the rules of the multilateral body. It is legally obligated to ensure national laws do not conflict with WTO rules. That is about as clear as one can get.

Now, more recently, on June 5, the WTO director, General Michael Moore, made this statement and makes it very clear: the dispute settlement mechanism is unique in the international architecture. WTO member governments bind themselves to the outcome from panels and, if necessary, the appellate body. That is why the WTO has attracted so much attention from all sorts of groups who wish to use this mechanism to advance their interests.

Interestingly enough, in the past, if we dealt with trade matters, they came to the U.S. Congress to change the law; they came to elected representatives to deal with this, and that is the way it should be under the Constitution. Today, though, the effort has to be directed through our world trade representative, our international trade representative, who then goes to bat for our business people at the WTO. So is it any surprise that, for instance, the company of Chiquita Banana, who has these trade wars going on in the trade fights, wants somebody in the administration to fight their battle, and just by coincidence, they have donated \$1.5 million in their effort to get influence?

So I think that the American people deserve a little bit more than this.

The membership in the WTO actually is illegal, illegal any way we look at it. If we are delivering to the WTO the authority to regulate trade, we are violating the Constitution, because it is very clear that only Congress can do this. We cannot give that authority away. We cannot give it to the President, and we cannot give it to an international body that is going to manage trade in the WTO. This is not legal, it is not constitutional, and it is not in our best interests. It stirs up the interest to do things politically, and unelected bureaucrats make the decision, not elected officials. It was never intended to be that way, and yet we did this 5 years ago. We have become accustomed to it, and I think it is very important, it is not paranoia that makes some of us bring this up on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, we will be discussing this either tomorrow or the next day. We will make a decision, and it is not up to the World Trade Organization to decide what labor laws we have or what kind of environmental laws we have, or what tax laws.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACCIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDACCIO. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to commend the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for working on and developing this legislation and to be able to work with him in recognizing that the economic tide of prosperity has not reached all Americans in every place in America. I would also like to commend him on the ability of working in a bipartisan fashion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) and other Members, because we recognize that we have to work together across the aisle in order to accomplish things, and anything that is worthwhile to the people that we represent.

New market initiatives that the President has proposed, working with the Speaker, recognize that everyone in every place has not been touched by economic prosperity. So while we are trying to develop markets overseas and go more towards more and more global trade and world trade, we must look in the rearview mirror and make sure that all Americans in all of America have an opportunity to live and achieve the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, the Community Economic Adjustment Act of 2000, which I am an original cosponsor of together with my colleague, would create a single agency at the Federal level to be able to respond with the same force that FEMA does for natural disasters, that the defense relocation acts as in terms of base closures, would be able to react in terms of economic distress. There are parts of Maine that have over 9 percent unemployment. There have been plant closings which I have been a part of trying to make sure that people have training, education and one-stop centers. When we are looking into the faces and the eyes of people who have nowhere else to turn but an extended unemployment check and relocation costs, we know that we have more to do here in the United States Congress, in the capital of this United States.

That is why this legislation, along with other proposals that the President and the Speaker are pushing, working in concert together, are going to try to make sure that that tide is in all areas of the country and has an opportunity to hit all people throughout this country to give them the same opportunities, to give corporations the same opportunities to invest here; to give the same resources available to people here that we provide overseas, so that they have an opportunity to be able to achieve and strengthen their skills and educational opportunities; and this legislation does it.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and myself and other Members are seeking cosponsors so that we can develop more sponsors and cosponsors on a bipartisan basis. At this point we are talking about over 160 cosponsors so far, to develop bipartisan widespread support in the United States Congress to recognize that we need to have a comprehensive trade policy; that we need to have a comprehensive review of global policies at the same time that we are advancing those policies; that we are trying to make sure that each part of Maine and America have an opportunity, whether it is empowerment zones, enterprise communities, new markets initiatives, or the coordination of these agencies, so that we can begin to do some collaboration here, so that we can have agencies working together and not at cross-purposes.

In this Congress, we have worked very hard to restructure the job training programs so that we did not have 66 job training programs costing over \$30 billion. The fact of the matter is, we left out some of the NAFTA job training programs, some of the trade adjustment assistance programs. We did this to make sure that there is coordination and a single source so that when the people are walking into these sources of training and education, that they have this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut, if I have time, if he would like to comment on this legislation; but I would like to commend him at this time and seek to continue to work with him.

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maine for yielding. I would only add to his eloquently stated verse with regard to the impact that this legislation will have on workers all across this great Nation of ours and in my home State of Connecticut. The fact of the matter is, as the gentleman has pointed out, that as we experience globalization, we know that the blessings of commerce are not evenly spread across this Nation. So that is why it is critically important that the Federal Government coordinate a response in a timely fashion that this legislation will provide.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Maine for his hard work on this bill; and as he indicated, we seek cosponsors as well.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the